

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 26th January 1884.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
Fortnightly.				
1	"Ghattal Patriká"	Birsingha, Ghattal	.....	1st Fortnight of Pous, 1290 B.S.
2	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	653	
3	"Triburá Vartávaha"	Comillah	
4	"Prem Pracháriní"	Nawabganje, Barrack- pore.	

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INDIA OFFICE
13 FEB 1884

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	"Alok"	Calcutta	.....
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto	700	21st January 1884.
7	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	150	18th ditto.
8	"Bangabási"	Ditto	8,500	19th ditto.
9	"Bártábaha"	Pubna	.....
10	"Bhárat Bandhu"	Calcutta	.....
11	"Bhárat Hitaishí"	Burrisal	450	
12	"Bhárat Mihir"	Mymensingh	713	8th and 15th January 1884.
13	"Bardwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	282	15th January 1884.
14	"Bikrampore Patriká"	Dacca	.....	18th ditto.
15	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	14th ditto.
16	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	526	20th ditto.
17	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	745	18th ditto.
18	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly	267	12th ditto.
19	"Halisahar Prakáshiká"	Calcutta	.....	19th ditto.
20	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	16th ditto.
21	"Játiya Suhrid"	Calcutta	700	
22	"Medini"	Midnapore	.....	17th ditto.
23	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	418	18th ditto.
24	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....	18th ditto.
25	"Navavibhakar"	Calcutta	850	21st ditto.
26	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	421	
27	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	287	22nd ditto.
28	"Pratikar"	Berhampore	275	18th ditto.
29	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beauleah	.....
30	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakinia, Rungpore	220	17th ditto.
31	"Sádharani"	Chinsurah	500	20th ditto.
32	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	16th ditto.
33	"Samaya"	Ditto	.....	21st ditto.
34	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	.....	19th ditto.
35	"Saraswat Patra"	Dacca	.....
36	"Shakti"	Calcutta	.....
37	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá 24-Perghs.	.....	21st ditto.
38	"Sulabha Samachar"	Calcutta	3,000	19th ditto.
39	"Surabhi"	Deoghur	.....	21st ditto.
40	"Udbodhan"	Calcutta	.....	18th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
41	"Dainik Vartá"	Calcutta	.....	18th to 24th January 1884.
42	"Samvad Prabhakar"	Ditto	250	14th to 24th ditto.
43	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	17th to 24th ditto.
44	"Samachar Chandrika"	Ditto	625	16th to 21st ditto.
45	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	500	
46	"Prabháti"	Ditto	500	18th, 21st, 22nd & 24th ditto.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	19th January 1884.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
49	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	17th ditto.
50	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	21st ditto.
51	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	.....	19th ditto.
52	"Hindi Samachar"	Bhagulpore	.....
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Jám-Jahan-numá"	Calcutta	250	18th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
54	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	.....	19th & 23rd January 1884.
55	"Amir-ul-Akbar"	Ditto	.....	17th ditto.
56	"Jarida-i-numaish"	Ditto	.....	21st & 24th ditto.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
57	"Assam Vilasini"	Sibsagar	.....
58	"Assam News"	Ditto	.....	24th December 1883.
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
59	"Utkal Dipiká"	Cuttack	188	5th January 1884.
60	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	200	6th ditto.
61	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto	92	3rd ditto.
62	"Purusottam Patriká"	Pooree	330	7th ditto.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
63	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	.....
64	"Taraka"	Midnapore	.....	January 1884.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
65	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Patna	400	

POLITICAL.

The *Prabháti*, of the 24th January, hears that the late General Skobelev has left a map showing the routes for an invasion of India, and has left on record a definite plan of invasion. The British Government is anxious to remain on the best terms with the Amir of Kabul to prevent any such contingency. But the best bulwark against a Russian invasion is the loyalty of the people of India. The English Government ought to understand this. It ought to consider this question calmly, and without bias. The plan of Skobelev may be of no importance, but Russophobia has taken possession of the Government.

PRABHATI,
Jan. 24th, 1884.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

2. The *Tripurá Vártavaha*, for the first fortnight of Paus, observes that many will from this time hold out threats to Government in order to obtain their ends, as was done by the Defence Association. The zemindars' meeting the other day proposed to offer their zemindaris to Government at a certain rate of compensation in case the Tenancy Bill became law. The Government has done wrong in showing weakness in the matter of the Ilbert Bill. It will be much better if the Bill does not pass in its present form. An agitation should be set up against the modified Bill.

TRIPURA VARTAVAHA,
Paus, 1st Fortnight.

3. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 8th January, in an article on "Magisterial vagaries," observes that the recent case of Baboo Krishna Lal Nag, pleader, who had been suspended for alleged unprofessional conduct by Mr. Barber, a Deputy Magistrate, with the approval of Mr. Cooke, the Magistrate, has shown the High Court how arbitrarily Magistrates act in the mofussil. Even before this the High Court had many opportunities of knowing what sort of men these Magistrates are. Mr. Mosley has been many times censured by the High Court. The High Court has been for a long time justly revered as the protector of the people; but this reverence of the people for the High Court has been rudely shaken by its action in supporting the Anglo-Indians in their violent agitation against the Ilbert Bill, and by its decision in the cases of Baboo Surendro Nath Banerjea and the Dacca student. The Editor hopes that the High Court will yet regain, by just and impartial conduct, the veneration and confidence of the people.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Jan. 8th, 1884.

4. The same paper remarks that many concessions were expected from the Liberal party, but very few only have been obtained. Except the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, and the endeavour to remove race distinctions by the Criminal Procedure Bill, nothing of any great importance has been done under the Liberal ministry for the welfare of the Indian people. The abolition of the cotton duties has not benefited this country. The Liberals have shown their generosity by paying only a trifling portion of the expenditure on the Egyptian war, towards the expenses of which India was not bound, in justice, to contribute a single farthing. The Liberals were very loud in their condemnation of the existing regulations regarding the Civil Service, which practically exclude the Indians from that Service; but after coming into power they have taken no thought of reforming them. Henceforth the people of India will be slow to place any faith in the promises of any political party which may wish to come into power.

BHARAT MIHIR.

5. The same paper remarks that much remains yet to be done by the Government for the welfare of India. People hoped much from a Liberal Government, but their present attitude has filled them with

BHARAT MIHIR.

Government and the people of
India.

despair. The Government wishes to reduce expenditure by lessening the small salaries of clerks, leaving untouched the enormous salaries of Civil and Military officers. While it is unable, for want of funds, to undertake profitable public works, it never thinks of the injustice involved in paying Christian ministers out of the revenue raised from the Hindus and Mussulmans.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Jan. 8th, 1884.

6. The same paper thus summarises the objections of Government officers to the proposal to confer upon ryots the right of transferring the occupancy right for the following reasons:—

- (1) The ryots are thoughtless and improvident. They would sell their occupancy right if they have the power to do so to mahajans, who would reduce them to the position of labourers.
- (2) The occupancy right was not transferable. To confer upon ryots the right of transferring the occupancy right would be to rob the zemindars of a right which legitimately belongs to them.
- (3) The grant of this right would cause much trouble to the zemindar, and would give rise to much litigation by facilitating the purchase of the right by rival zemindars, mahajans, and refractory ryots.

BHARAT MIHIR.

7. The same paper indignantly condemns the *Concordat*, and says that a Bill framed according to it would virtually make the planters their own judges and magistrates, and would lead to failure of justice.

BHARAT MIHIR.

8. The same paper does not support those who want to secure for the natives the right of trial by jury in petty cases, which has been conceded to the Anglo-Indians, on the ground that it would cause much unnecessary inconvenience, and would necessitate an increase in the number of Magistrates and Judges.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Jan. 12th, 1884.

9. The *Grāmavartā Prakāshikā*, of the 12th January, remarks that the general sympathy awakened by the imprisonment of Baboo Surendro Nath Banerjea is the first step in the direction of the unification of the different races of India, and that the sad fate of the Ilbert Bill is likely to lead to the creation of a national fund.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

10. The same paper, in an article reviewing the past year, says that the Ilbert Bill has paved the way for the unification of the Indian races. Had the Ilbert Bill been passed in its original form, the agitation made by the people would have at once stopped. The Government has committed a fatal blunder in shrinking from passing the Bill in its original form on account of the threats of Anglo-Indians. The Government would have acted wisely if it had disregarded the threats of a handful of Englishmen supported as it was by two hundred millions of Indians. With regard to the Local Self-Government Scheme, the Editor remarks that Bengalis entertain no hope of obtaining this privilege during the administration of Mr. Thompson. It is complained that the Government has not furnished the editors of vernacular papers with a copy of the report of the Education Commission.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

11. The same paper condemns the action of the zemindars who, in imitation of Anglo-Indians, are trying to obtain a withdrawal of the Rent Bill by employing threats and holding meetings.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

12. The same paper observes that it is the desire of Government that a large number of coolies should emigrate to other countries. It is trying to induce the labourers to emigrate by intimating that the coolies who

Cooly emigration.

returned last year have brought with them, on an average, the sum of Rs. 161 each; but it behoves Government to tell them by labouring for how many years like beasts of burden the above sum has been earned.

13. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 14th January, says that a man can support himself by begging. But national

CHARU VARTA,
Jan. 14th, 1884.

Political agitation.

prosperity cannot be obtained by means of beggary. The people of India are becoming beggars day by day. Certain prayers to Government are legitimate, and are not detrimental to self-help. National life acquires new vigor by the agitation indispensable to such prayer. The writer is not opposed to this sort of beggary. But the people will grow weaker and weaker every day if they do not endeavour to put down the growth of the feeling that everything could be obtained by prayer. Political agitation has become an important work to the people of India. Rulers must bend before the power of numbers. Rights are to be snatched away from their firm grasp. No one ventures to oppress where there is power. Endurance renders oppression easy; opposition produces power. A hundred Napoleons will fail to stop improvement where there is political power, boldness, and perseverance. The people of India should cease to send up prayers. The chances of success will be greater if they depend entirely on their own power.

14. The same paper observes that the agitation on the Press Act and the Arms Act has opened the eyes of the people. The Civil Service agitation has done a

Political agitation.

good deal to develop the power of agitation in the country. With the spread of education, the necessity of a training in politics is always present in the minds of the people. The imprisonment of Baboo Surendro Nath has marked a new era in the history of political agitation. The effects of the Ilbert Bill agitation are not small. The Government has, indeed, trampled under foot the aspirations of the people, but the agitation has done immense good.

CHARU VARTA.

15. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 15th January, remarks that in this struggle over the Ilbert Bill both the contend-

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Jan. 15th, 1884.

The Ilbert Bill.

ing parties were strong, and both have come out victorious. The Government is victorious, inasmuch as it has succeeded in granting jurisdiction to Native Magistrates over European British subjects, and in declaring that the privileges and birthrights claimed by Englishmen have no foundation. The Anglo-Indians, too, are victorious, inasmuch as they have secured the right of trial by a jury, the majority of which shall be composed of Europeans. The people would have nothing to complain of, if they obtained the right of demanding trial by jury.

16. The same paper observes that for a long time Mr. Miller has drawn a salary of Rs. 1,200 from the Burdwan Ráj,

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

Mr. Miller of Burdwan:

but he lives for ten months in the year in England. The management of the estate devolves entirely upon Lala Banvi-hari Kapur. How Mr. Miller can conscientiously pocket Rs. 1,200 a month for doing nothing is a mystery. If his presence or absence does not affect the management of the estate, he should at once retire.

17. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 15th January, remarks that an English-

BHARAT MIHIR,
Jan. 15th, 1884.

The Dacca student's case.

man would only have been nominally fined for the offence for which the sentence of imprisonment was passed upon the school-boy, Rajnath. The reason of such different treatment is that the English are rich and powerful, while the natives are poor and weak. If any injustice were done to an Englishman his cry for redress would soon reach distant England, but there is no one to plead the cause of an oppressed native. Had Mr. Thompson sat in judgment over Rajnath, the culprit would have been most probably sentenced to lifelong transportation. The Editor cannot understand why

only the three students, Rajnath, Rajendro, and Debendra, should be punished for an offence, of which all the boys were equally guilty. The oppressive conduct of the Bengal Police is well known. Messrs. Edgar and Peacock cannot but be aware of the cases of police oppression which one reads of every day.

BHARAT MIHIR.
Jan. 15th, 1884.

18. The same paper remarks that the apprehension that the mahajans will buy all lands if the right of transferring the occupancy right is conferred upon the ryots is not well founded. In those parts of the country where the transfer of the occupancy right is recognized by law, the mahajans have not turned farmers, but have stuck to their money-lending business. Formerly most of the middle class Bengalis were agriculturists, but now-a-days many have left the occupation, because it has ceased to be sufficiently remunerative. That the occupancy right has come to have any value is the result of time. The value of this right has increased with the increase in the value of agricultural products. Though the sale of this right is not recognized by law, yet such sales are taking place everywhere. No harm will be done by legalizing the custom.

The Rent Bill.

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 16th, 1884.

19. The *Sahachar*, of the 16th January, says that the Government should make a public enquiry regarding the charges brought by the *Statesman* against the Resident at Hyderabad and his colleagues. The writer is aware that there are a great many rascals in the Nizam's territories. In this State the law cannot touch powerful personages. Some years ago the soldiers did what they liked. Sir Salar Jung to a great extent put down this evil.

The Nizam of Hyderabad.

SAHACHAR.

20. The same paper remarks that its expectations regarding the Ilbert Bill are not fulfilled. But the principle has been saved. The unity which, by the grace of God, has sprung up in the country will soon place the people of India above the ridicule of Scotchmen that they are conquered. They will of course enjoy equal rights with the other subjects of the Empress. Nothing can be done in a day. That which happens gradually happens for good.

The Ilbert Bill.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Jan. 16th, 1884.

21. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 16th January, says that no one has the slightest doubt as to the sincerity of Lord Ripon's statement that he would have never granted the demand of Anglo-Indians for trial by jury had he thought that it would lead to unjust acquittals; but he has committed a mistake in supposing that the conferring of the right of trial by jury upon those who have clearly demonstrated their hatred towards the natives by pouring abuses upon them will not be an impediment in the way of a satisfactory administration of justice.

Lord Ripon's speech in the debate upon the Ilbert Bill.

HINDU RANJIKA.

22. The same paper contains an article strongly urging the re-introduction of the system of trial by punchayets, which, says the Editor, would not only afford relief to the hard-worked Deputy Magistrates and Munsiffs, but would also prevent miscarriages of justice, inasmuch as the punchayets would have better opportunities of sifting out the truth in any matter than the courts which are usually situated far from the place where the complainant and the defendant live. The Editor suggests that a punchayet should be composed of five or seven members, elected by the people of five or seven villages, over which the jurisdiction of the punchayet might extend. The members of such punchayets should not be traders or persons having any sort of money transactions with the people of the villages. The decision of all petty cases may be advantageously entrusted to such punchayets, which may also be consulted in deciding more important cases.

Trial by punchayets.

23. The same paper enumerates the following evils which are afflicting the country:—(1) the apprehension of a famine in Bengal; (2) the approaching doom of the Tenancy Bill; (3) Bengal deprived of the right of self-government; (4) Bengalis trampled upon in every instance; (5) ill-treatment of the natives at the International Exhibition; (6) the premature death of the great men of the land.

Evils afflicting the country.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Jan. 16th 1884.

24. The same paper contains a poem condemning the *Concordat*, and lamenting that the hopes raised in the hearts of the Indians have been sadly disappointed. The writer exhorts all natives to condemn, with one voice, the *Concordat*, and advises them to leave a country where injustice can be done to the numberless children of the soil for the satisfaction of a few foreigners.

The *Concordat*.

HINDU RANJIKA.

25. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 17th January, is sorry to notice that the highminded Lord Ripon has been led by evil counsel to throw himself into the hands of his opponents. Not a single native approves of the disgraceful settlement made with the Defence Association. Many Europeans, too, are against the settlement. The Liberal party in England stoutly protests against it. The writer does not understand why a measure, which is disliked by every one, should be carried into effect.

The Ilbert Bill.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Jan. 17th, 1884.

26. A correspondent of the same paper notices with regret that there are certain *gantidars* at Khalispur and Mahesvárpáshá who are very fond of instituting false suits for arrears of rent against their tenants. The ryots are consequently in great distress.

False cases in Khulna.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH.

27. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 17th January, says that the Ilbert Bill has taught the people the following lessons:—

The Ilbert Bill.

BHARAT MITRA,
Jan. 17th, 1884.

- (1) That the rulers of India think that giving the people a liberal English education is a mistake. If they are steeped in ignorance, the administration will be smoothly conducted, and the white people will be able to pocket 60 crores of rupees raised from the black population in the shape of salaries, profits, and so on.
- (2) That 25,000 Europeans are more powerful than 250 millions of natives.
- (3) That it is useless for the conquered people to expect justice and righteousness from the conquerors. Unless the former are strong, and can return blow for blow, all their speeches and agitations are like crying in the wilderness.
- (4) That union is strength. Anglo-Indians owing to their unity have gained a victory over the Government. Unless the people can understand the value of unity, they have no chance of success.

28. The same paper observes that the English law is not suited to this country. It operates injuriously in many different ways. The laws of limitation and insolvency are novelties to the people. If the people point out these defects, their remonstrances are not at all heeded.

The English law.

BHARAT MITRA.

29. The same paper says that it is too much for the natives enslaved for centuries to expect to have the power of trying European offenders. The writer does not say that all natives should have this power. But he is of opinion that the competitionwalas should get it. But the bestowal of that power rests

The Ilbert Bill.

BHARAT MITRA.

in the hands of Europeans, simply because the native civilians cannot put forward threats of rebellion.

MEDINI,
Jan. 17th, 1884.

30. The *Medini*, of the 17th January, says that the Midnapore canal, far from benefiting the people, has caused them incalculable injury by introducing

The Midnapore Canal.

malaria. Midnapore was formerly noted for the excellence of its climate, and invalids from other places used to go there for recovering their health, but Midnapore is quite another place now. Nor have the inhabitants benefited in other ways, as it was hoped they would by the canal. The steamers plying on the canal are very small, and are not allowed to carry more than 50 maunds. The comfort of the passengers is not at all attended to, and their sufferings know no bounds when the steamers are loaded with goods. The Editor does not understand how such small steamers are likely to facilitate communication between Midnapore and other places, and develop its trade. Nor is the canal of much use for irrigation purposes. It is true that the canal can prove to be of great service in removing the inconvenience caused by a scarcity of water when there is no rainfall, but its usefulness even in this direction is in a great measure marred by the insufficiency of its water.

MEDINI.

31. The same paper observes that while the Ilbert Bill, in its modified form, has removed the distinctions between native and European Magistrates based upon race, it has confirmed those between native and European criminals.

The Ilbert Bill.

MEDINI.

32. A correspondent of the same paper brings several charges against Baboo Mohim Chunder Guha Thakurta, the Postmaster of Midnapore. He accuses the Postmaster of dismissing

Charges against the Postmaster of Midnapore.

innocent persons in his office, and appointing his friends and relatives to the vacant posts.

PRATIKAR,
Jan. 18th, 1884.

33. The *Iratikár*, of the 18th January, thanks the Collector of Moorshedabad and Mr. Stock, of the factory at Babulvaná, on behalf of the public, for

The exhibition of silk cocoons.

the energy and interest they have displayed in bringing about the recent exhibition of silk cocoons at Berhampur. They have earned the gratitude of the people of Bengal by their labours. The number of species of cocoons exhibited was rather small—only 184. But considering the short time that was at the disposal of the exhibitors, and the novelty of the exhibition, the collection seems to have been fairly satisfactory. Next year's exhibition is likely to show much better results. If the exhibition is held annually, zemindars, ryots and the manufacturers of silk are all alike likely to profit by it.

PRATIKAR.

34. The same paper asks why Government makes a profit of 10 lakhs of rupees under the head of Law and Justice. It cannot be denied that the Court

The sale of justice.

Fees and the Stamp Acts are necessary to defray the cost of the administration of justice. But the question is, why take more than what will cover that cost. This is indeed selling justice.

PRATIKAR.

35. The same paper observes that the extension of the jury system under the new arrangement will cause failures of justice in the mofussil. The jurors will be

The Ilbert Bill.

the neighbours and friends of the European offenders, and they are likely to be leniently disposed towards them. Again the Joint-Magistrate is in fact the administrator of criminal justice in the mofussil. He tries 93 cases out of every 100, but the jurisdiction over Europeans is not granted to him if he is a native. Granting this jurisdiction to the Magistrate is the same thing as granting it to the Governor of Kamtschatka.

36. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 18th January, remarks that the Lieutenant-Governor thinks the sentence in the Dacca student's case is rather lenient. SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Jan. 18th, 1884.

The resolution on the Dacca student's case.

It is no wonder that Mr. Rivers Thompson should say so. He has fallen into a well of delusion. He considers not only the Bengali students, but the editors of vernacular papers, the educated native community, and the whole Bengali nation also to be rebels. No one can fail to see that his heart is full of ill-feeling towards the Bengali. He would send, if he found an opportunity, not only the students, but the leaders of the educated community and the editors of vernacular papers to jail. But he feels himself restrained by the presence of Lord Ripon.

37. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 18th January, gives a summary of a criminal case at Howrah, in which Mr. Rogers and his wife were respectively fined Rs. 2-8 and

Mr. Rogers' case at Howrah.

annas 8 for having assaulted the police on some provocation. The case is similar to that of the Dacca students. But what a vast difference in the punishment! The Bengali student is sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, with fine; while the European is let off with a nominal fine. The writer asks his readers to compare the conduct of Mr. Cunningham with that of the Magistrate of Howrah, and to say who is in the right—the Magistrate or the High Court Judge?

ARYA DARPAN,
Jan. 18th, 1884.

38. The *Udbodhan*, of the 18th January, is glad to find that the legislators understand that wealth is no index of worth. It is true that if property is not taken

The Municipal Bill.

into consideration, nondescript persons will have seats in the Municipal Council, and respectable men will not like to work with them. But some regard ought to be paid to education and culture. Mr. Reynolds says that illiterate men will not come forward to be Commissioners, and even if they come they will not be elected. But the writer does not hold that view. He has seen worthless men passing themselves off as meritorious persons. The Government has given Commissioners the option of electing Magistrates for their Chairmen. But the writer hopes the Commissioners will nowhere be seized with the mania of electing Magistrates.

UDBODHAN,
Jan. 18th, 1884.

39. The *Dainik Vartā*, of the 18th January, hears that Lord Ripon will go to Hyderabad. This is indeed gratifying.

The Nizam's State.

It is quite clear from the revelations made in the columns of the *Statesman* that there are serious defects in the administration of that State. Whoever may be responsible for it, the mal-administration should be put a stop to. The paramount power should root out all these defects before making over the administration to the young Nizam.

DAINIK VARTA,
Jan. 18th, 1884.

40. The *Mursihdabad Patrikā*, of the 18th January, says that the great majority of the Indian people do not get wholesome food in sufficient quantity. Land is not uncultivated, but the outturn is not

The condition of the people of India.

satisfactory. The people do not take animal food, but depend to a large extent on the produce of the dairy. But causes are in operation which make dairy produce rather hard to get. The cattle do not get grass to eat, and the number of beef-eaters has become very large. The writer does not understand whether or not the Government thinks it is interested in keeping the people weak and ignorant. How can prosperity be expected in a country where famine is almost permanent? Want of wholesome food in sufficient quantity weakens the human constitution. Weakness produces disease, and disease sweep away the population.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
Jan. 18th, 1884.

MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
Jan. 18th, 1884.

41. The *Murshidábád Pratinidhi*, of the 18th January, says that the Government is bound to pay the salaries of Judges, and to defray the other expenses of the civil courts. But instead of doing that, the Government takes so much in stamps and court fees that it not only defrays the expenses of civil courts, but also those of criminal courts. Is this good policy?

BIKRAMPORE
PATRIKA,
Jan. 18th, 1884.

42. The *Bikrampore Patriká* makes the following remarks on the meeting of the Indian Legislative Council held on the 4th of January:—"Lord Ripon has himself admitted, during the discussion on the Ilbert Bill at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 4th of January, that, if failures of justice take place after the introduction of the trial by European jury, steps will be taken to remedy the evil. From this we understand that the Bill will at last be passed according to the settlement made with the Anglo-Indian Defence Association. We have not, in spite of our loud lamentations, been yet able to do anything of the partiality shown by European officials towards European offenders. But all that we gain at last is that the Government is ready to increase the power of those against whom we have raised an outcry. We are a weak and conquered people. Therefore our hands and feet are tied, and our mouths gagged. We have no power to do or to say anything against the powerful nation of conquerors. But God, who alone is terrible to the terrible, the support of the weak, will hear the complaints of the weak and do them justice."

BIKRAMPORE
PATRIKA.

43. The same paper wonders that the Lieutenant-Governor does not feel ashamed to find Rajnath guilty, simply because other students were turbulent. His Honor could have preserved the dignity of his high position by keeping silent in this matter. But he has laid himself open to censure by speaking out unnecessarily.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 19th, 1884.

44. The *Bangabási*, of the 19th January, is sorry that the best graduates of the Calcutta University will have to undergo the humiliation of an examination if they should think of entering the Subordinate Executive Service. The Editor is grieved to find some of the distinguished graduates appearing as candidates. There is no subject in the examination in which they have not got proficiency. By compelling these men to appear in the examination, the Government has put a slight upon the University.

BANGABASI.

45. The same paper says that, supposing there are only six vacancies, and that six sub-deputies stand very high, but that six graduates stand higher—the sub-deputies remain sub-deputies, and the examination becomes a farce so far as they are concerned. It is rumoured that there are more vacancies than six. Will these be reserved for the sub-deputies, or will they be given to fortunate men backed by strong recommendations?

BANGABASI.

46. The same paper approves the idea of the Indian Institute at Oxford, promulgated and carried into effect by Professor Monier Williams of England. In this institute young men from England and from India will freely mix with one another, and profit by mutual intercourse. Lord Ripon is a promoter of the scheme, and he would like to see similar institutions established in all the universities. But the writer is not so sanguine. He would wait and judge by the result.

BANGABASI.

47. The same paper says that it is useless to write against the decision in the Dacca student's case. When the Commissioner approves it, and the Lieutenant-Governor is delighted with it even on his

The resolution on the Dacca student's case.

sick bed, the people must patiently suffer. They must bear insult over and above injury. The high-handedness of the police is not put down; on the contrary, they are praised by officials in high position. It pains the writer to hear that school discipline is to be improved by encouraging oppression of this sort. The Director of Public Instruction has the question of school discipline under consideration. Perhaps the teachers will be allowed to beat their boys with their own hands.

48. The same paper observes that in the palmy days of the Roman Empire, it contained 12 crores of men; but the Indian Empire contains 25 crores, and the English have established their supremacy over this vast empire. But they seem not to realise its vastness, otherwise why should they show such signs of weakness and meanness from time to time? Why otherwise should the rulers of this vast empire give up the idea of benefiting the whole population at the threats of only a handful of men? It is plain that the English Government is not conscious of its extensive power when it yields to the threat of a few nondescript persons.

The Indian Empire.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 19th, 1884.

49. The same paper says that it is not satisfied with the new Municipal Bill. The Bill has certain serious defects. It would be seen from the lists in the first and second schedules that certain municipalities will not get the elective system, but that the nominated Commissioners will be allowed to elect their Chairman. These Chairmen will not represent the people. In his speech, Mr. Secretary Macaulay has thrown out hints that the right of self-government will not be granted to some important municipalities on whose action important public interests will depend. This is a strange assertion. Smaller municipalities are to learn self-government from, and follow the lead of, important municipalities. And if Government denies self-government to these, the cause of self-government will never thrive. If Government retain the power of sanctioning the appointment of Chairmen, the right of electing Chairmen may be granted to any municipality. The Government can disapprove the election of a bad Chairman, and no evil will result from that. The writer does not understand why a distinction has been made between the re-election of the Chairman and that of the Vice-Chairman. The same gentleman can be a hundred times over re-elected as Chairman, but the same gentleman cannot be re-elected Vice-Chairman more than once.

The Municipal Bill.

BANGABASI.

50. A correspondent of the same paper complains that there is not a single doctor within about 14 or 15 miles of Gangarampur, in Jessore. Cholera has broken out at the place, and the suffering of the people knows no end. The model school has been recently abolished, and there is not even a primary patshala in the neighbourhood.

Want of doctors at Gangarampur, in Jessore.

BANGABASI.

51. The *Halisahar Prakashika*, of the 19th January, says that if Lord Ripon intends to uphold the Queen's Proclamation, the provision for the trial of Europeans by jury seems rather one-sided. The Proclamation purports to abolish the distinction of race and colour. So if the privilege of trial by jury is to be granted, it should be granted to both Europeans and natives alike. If the large-hearted Lord Ripon approve the provision of trial by jury for the Europeans, what objection can there be to extend the same provision to natives, if justice is to be done without partiality?

The Ilbert Bill.

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA,
Jan. 19th, 1884.

52. The same paper is glad to learn that endeavours are being made to bring butchers' shops under supervision. The writer thinks that care should also be taken to see that articles of food are not adulterated.

Adulterated articles of food.

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 19th, 1884.

53. The *Sanjivani*, of the 19th January, contains an article headed "The sale of justice." The Editor remarks

The sale of justice.

that the suitors in the civil courts are not only made to contribute to the expenses of those courts, but they have also to bear the expenses of the criminal courts. The court fees charged upon them are so heavy that even, after defraying all the expenses of the civil and criminal courts, a balance of about 10 lakhs of rupees is left yearly, which is devoted by Government to other purposes. The Editor is unable to understand upon what principle of justice the suitors in the civil courts are made to bear the expenses of the criminal courts, and to contribute about 10 lakhs of rupees yearly besides. The Government is committing a gross injustice in thus sucking dry the life-blood of the people of India. Poor people are often unable to complain in courts against the rich on account of these exorbitant fees.

SANJIVANI.

54. The same paper expresses satisfaction with the Municipal Bill recently introduced into the Bengal Council, but regrets that the right of electing members

The Municipal Bill.

has been withheld from the inhabitants of 21 places.

SANJIVANI.

55. The same paper publishes a letter from an inhabitant of Bikrampore remonstrating against the hasty decision of Mr. Westmacott that Bikram-

Self-government for Bikrampore.

pore is not a fit place for the introduction of the system of Local Self-government. Mr. Westmacott arrived at this conclusion from the thin attendance at the meeting convened by him for considering the question of the introduction of Local Self-government into Bikrampore. The correspondent assigns the following reasons for the thin attendance at the meeting:—(1) Notice was not properly given; (2) the absence of many persons who had come to see the Calcutta Exhibition; (3) the apprehension of further taxation in the minds of the traders and the farmers; (4) first notifying that the meeting would be held at Rikavibazar, and afterwards holding it at the small village of Binodepore.

UCHIT BAKTA,
Jan. 19th, 1884.

56. The *Uchit Baktá*, of the 19th January, says that there is a large number of Hindusthanis at Barabazar; but there is no school in which Hindi, their mother-

A Hindi school at Barabazar.

tongue, can be learned. So the writer thinks that there should be a Hindi school at Barabazar.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Jan. 20th, 1884.

57. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 20th January, notices that Mr. Westmacott called a meeting on the 7th January at Rikavibazar to elect members for the

Self-government in Munshiganj.

Munshiganj and Sonarang unions. But the public was not informed of the object for which Mr. Westmacott was to come to Munshiganj. The notice of the meeting was not circulated by beat of drums as at Rikavibazar. The great majority of the people knew nothing about these things. Uneducated people have a notion that the educated alone should go to meetings; so many asked Mr. Westmacott to postpone the meeting to some future day; but he did not pay any heed to what they said. But the enterprising people of the locality called another meeting, on the 11th, when about 5,000 men were present, and elections were conducted to the satisfaction of all concerned. The failure of the meeting at Rikavibazar is mainly due to the fault of Mr. Westmacott and of his subordinates, and not of the people. These facts should be made known to higher authorities; otherwise it is needless to say that the people of Munshiganj will not get this much-loved self-government.

DACCA PRAKASH.

58. The same paper observes that Mr. Thompson, the beloved disciple of Christ, has, in his old age, banished mercy from his heart altogether. This is hard to believe. But he is anxious about the student's case at Dacca, and he

The resolution on the Dacca student's case.

seems to be very much in dread of the boys. Does he think that the school-boys will rise in rebellion and destroy the British Empire? Will not the enemies of the British Lion dance with joy when they hear that he is in dread of boys? The writer is of opinion that Mr. Thompson and Mr. Edgar would have done well if they had not meddled with this trifling matter.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Jan. 20th, 1884.

59. The same paper remarks that Lord Ripon has become an object of reverence to all by showing his great regard for justice and his great dislike for the policy of governing with the sword. But the 250 millions of natives would have wished him a long life, and would have rent the sky with their benedictions, if he could have done justice to them by granting them the jury system equally with the Europeans.

Lord Ripon.

60. The *Sádháraní*, of the 20th January, dwells upon the feeling of profound disappointment which has been produced in the minds of all classes of the native population by the settlement which has been made in the matter of the Ilbert Bill.

The Ilbert Bill.

SADHARANI,
Jan. 20th, 1884.

61. A correspondent of the same paper says that there is considerable distress in Maldah. There has been a failure of the crops. The partial outturn will last perhaps a month or two. People have begun to live on herbs and bulbs.

Distress in Maldah.

SADHARANI.

62. The following remarks are extracted from the *Surabhi*, of the 21st January:—The eagerness which the Government has displayed in quelling the tendency of the Dacca students to the display of force clearly demonstrates that the Government is not at all desirous to see the people become stronger. Any instance of display of force on their part strikes terror into the hearts of their courageous officials. When the Government looks upon the people with so much suspicion, it is idle to expect any real benefit to the country from the Government. When the Government cannot bear to see that the people being oppressed should strike the oppressor, it is idle to expect that it will at any time allow the natives to fill the high posts of commanders of armies, or to form volunteer corps.

SURABHI,
Jan. 21st, 1884.

63. The same paper makes the following observations in an editorial paragraph:—Mr. Thompson said, in the course of his speech on the Ilbert Bill, that promotion in the Civil Service does not depend upon ability, but upon seniority. The elevation of Mr. Thompson himself is a proof of the truth of his statement. Had promotion depended upon efficiency, Mr. Thompson would never have become the ruler of Bengal. Mr. Thompson has omitted to say one thing, namely, that promotion does not depend upon seniority alone; in many cases a man is promoted on the recommendation of his wife. The people have not forgotten how Mr. Henry was promoted by Sir Ashley Eden on the eve of his departure on the heads of a large number of officials. It is gratifying to find that Lord Ripon so enthusiastically supported the system of promotion by merit. It is to be hoped that his words will bear fruit.

SURABHI.

64. The same paper makes the following observations upon the Lieutenant-Governor's resolution on the Dacca student's case:—The Lieutenant-Governor in his resolution on the Dacca student's case says that the sentence recently passed upon the Dacca students is not only just, but also lenient. Aye, forsooth! the sentence of imprisonment on a Bengali student for a crime for which, if an English student had merely been fined, it would have been thought too hard a sentence, is lenient indeed! Who could have arrived at such a reasonable conclusion except the generous Lieutenant-Governor? Mr. Thompson has by making the above remarks upheld the

The Dacca student's case.

SURABHI.

grossly unjust sentence passed by Mr. Cunningham the other day. While the people hoped that Mr. Cunningham would be reprov'd for his illegal proceedings in connection with the case of Rajnath, he has been supported by the Government. No Government can last long under which such injustice prevails; it is levelled to the dust by the irresistible laws of righteousness.

SURABHI,
Jan. 21st, 1884.

65. The same paper thinks that the modified Ilbert Bill, by conferring upon English criminals the right of trial by jury, will rather increase than lessen the number of cases of maltreatment of natives by the English in the mofussil.

The Ilbert Bill.

SURABHI.

66. The same paper says that the physicians attending the Lieutenant-Governor will deserve the thanks of whole Bengal if they can persuade him to go to Europe for a change.

Mr. Thompson.

SURABHI.

67. The same paper records the following case of atrocious maltreatment of a village mandal by Mr. Rowton, an Assistant Superintendent of the Madras

A case of assault.

Revenue Survey :—

The mandal, who had supplied Mr. Rowton with provisions, asked for payment. Mr. Rowton, enraged at this demand, mercilessly cudgelled him, spat upon him, and maltreated him in every other way. The mandal has submitted a petition for an investigation in the matter. Would Lord Ripon, asks the Editor, after hearing of such cruel acts of oppression, confer upon English criminals the right of trial by jury which is no better than a trial by their own kith and kin.

SURABHI.

68. The same paper, in an article upon the recent meeting at the Town Hall, says that the meeting has disappointed the hopes of the country. The Editor says that he has been pained and astonished beyond measure at the want of moral courage among the leaders of the people. They did not venture to enter an indignant protest against the *Concordat*, for fear of giving offence to Lord Ripon and embarrassing him. It would be an error if they suppose that they will be more successful by acting in this way. What the country hoped that the leaders would do, and what they should have done, is this:—While thanking Lord Ripon for his good acts and good intentions, they should have entered an indignant protest against the *Concordat*, and made arrangements for holding meetings all over the country to protest against it. By such a course they would have been more successful and paved the way for the good government of the country in future.

SURABHI.

69. The same paper, in another article, says that a very sad future is before the students of Bengal. Every officer, from the ruler of Bengal and the Judges of the High Court down to Magistrates, is casting indignant glances upon them. The Government thinks that the students, as a class, are gradually becoming disloyal to the Government. Perhaps the Lieutenant-Governor thinks them to be the would-be Nihilists of Bengal. Mr. Thompson has girded up his loins to extirpate these would-be Nihilists. Mr. Thompson has intimated, by his resolution on this subject, that the students of Bengal will be severely punished on the slightest display of spirit or force. The Editor says that the resolution means that the people of Bengal are always expected to be yielding and docile; and that they will never be suffered to display spirit or force. The action of the Government in encouraging officers to punish students severely for trivial offences cannot be sufficiently condemned. Among other disgraceful acts of his administration, this dread of students on the part of Mr. Thompson, and his shameful attempts at

Resolution on the Dacca student's case.

subduing this spirit will be remembered by the people. It is for the Education Department to devise means for checking the unruliness of the students, and the Government should not have interfered in the matter.

70. The *Samaya*, of the 21st January, in an article headed the "Misfortune of India," points out several grievances of the

Several grievances of the Indian people.

Indian people. The Editor complains that a very heavy tax is imposed upon justice in this

country, and that the Government is more desirous of remitting money to England than of making reductions in expenditure, and that the reluctance of the Government to make any reduction in the heavy military charges arises from the fact that the largest portion of this money finds its way into the pockets of the English people. The Editor further complains that no native has yet been appointed a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council. The Government cannot defend its action in this matter by saying that the natives are not able enough for such high offices. The country which has produced men like Sir Salar Jung, Sir T. Madhab Rao, Sir Dinkar Rao, and Shesia Shastri is not surely wanting in men quite as able as Messrs. Hope, Gibbs, and Thompson. Besides these principal grievances, the paper also points out two minor grievances. The Government, remarks the Editor, has added to the hardships of the poor by its policy of conservation of forests, the effect of which is that the poor can no longer obtain firewood free of cost. English historians have called Aurungzebe cruel for imposing a tax which no one could evade. The Government has laid itself open to the same charge by the imposition of salt duties.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 21st, 1884.

71. The same paper discusses the important question of the effects of

Effects of tyrannical administration.

tyrannical administration in the form of a dialogue. The disaffection of Ireland and the separation of the United States are attributed

to the tyranny of England. In this country the spoliation of Cheyt Singh by Warren Hastings was followed by the rising of the Rajah and the people of Benares against the Government, and the persecution of the Sikhs by the Moghuls was followed by their rising against the oppressors.

SAMAYA.

72. The same paper, in discussing the provisions of the new Municipal Bill, remarks that the objection on the

The Municipal Bill.

part of Government to confer the right of

electing their own Chairmen upon the Municipalities of Howrah and other places near Calcutta, on the ground that the work of the Chairman in those places would be of too difficult a nature, cannot stand, because there is no lack of competent men in those places. The Editor cannot understand why municipalities that have obtained the right of electing Commissioners should not also have the right of electing Chairmen. The Editor does not support those who think that several indispensable qualifications should be required of candidates for Commissionerships. He thinks that incompetent men may be elected the first time, but they have no chance of being returned a second time.

SAMAYA.

73. The same paper remarks that an account of the sufferings of the

The distress of the ryots in the khas mehals.

ryots in the khas mehals curdles the blood.

SAMAYA.

The rack-rented ryots in the khas mehals of Midnapore have appealed for redress to every

official from the Collector to the Viceroy to no purpose. Under the recent settlement the lands which formerly paid a rent of Rs. 2, Rs. 3 or Rs. 5 per bigha have now to pay Rs. 15, Rs. 20, Rs. 32, Rs. 50, or Rs. 128 per bigha. Besides this excessive enhancement of the rates, the lands have been set down as measuring more than they really do.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 21st, 1884.

74. The same paper says that cases of theft are constantly occurring in places near Serampore. The Police Inspector is an able man, but most of his subordinates are lazy and worthless.

Cases of theft in places near Serampore.

SAMAYA.

75. The same paper expresses sorrow at the neglect of Bengalis at the Exhibition. Persons in charge of the machines are very eager to gratify the curiosity of Europeans, but no such attention is paid to Bengalis.

The ill-treatment of Bengalis at the Exhibition.

SAMAYA.

76. A correspondent of the same paper in offering some observations on the provisions of Bengal Rent Bill points out that the majority of the tillers of the soil are not direct tenants of the zemindar, but sub-tenants under *jotedars*. If it be the object of the Rent Bill to improve the condition of the tillers of the soil, the Bill must provide for putting a stop to the tyranny of the *jotedars* over these sub-tenants.

Observations upon the Rent Bill.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Jan. 21st, 1884.

A resolution on the Dacca students.

77. The following is a translation of an article in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 21st January:—

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Second Resolution of Government on the Dacca Students.

In our last issue we published a portion of the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution regarding the school-boys. Mr. Rivers Thompson was very ill when he recorded the resolution on the report submitted by Mr. Edgar. What His Honor wrote at that time was necessarily incomplete. He has therefore recorded another resolution on the subject, but this has not yet been published in the Gazette. We have secretly obtained a copy from the Bengal Office. The substance of this resolution is published below:—

“Considering how school-boys have begun to cause annoyance, it seems that it has become exceedingly necessary on the part of Government to check the evil. For various reasons, the school-boys are making the British Government restless.

“First, those that are now making political agitations were all of them at first school-boys. Consequently, it is not very necessary to go into evidence to show that school-boys in this country are great enemies of Government.

“The civilians, in connection with whom the Jurisdiction Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council, were also pupils of schools in this country. If they had not attended schools, they would not have received an English education. If, again, they had not received an English education, they would not have gone to England, and if they had not gone to England, they would not have been able to enter the Civil Service. And in that case, no occasion would have ever arisen for giving effect to the proclamation which the Queen published in this country in 1858.

“Baboo Lal Mohun Ghosh has gone to England, and is there making many speeches regarding the administration of this country. The fact that in his speeches he has described the faults of the Indian administration is being agitated by political parties in England. Government has heard that Lal Mohun Ghosh is also a student of the Kishnaghur College. Consequently, those from among whom agitators like Lal Mohun Ghosh come can never be good men.

“Most editors of newspapers were school-boys. They have made officials in this country uneasy. Rumour has it that many persons in

England have now begun to read native newspapers. Indeed, many becoming acquainted with cases of injustice and oppression in this country by means of native newspapers occasionally raise discussions in Parliament regarding those cases. Consequently, school-boys from whose ranks native editors come can never be good men.

"English officials oftentimes find themselves a little embarrassed for the sake of their friends and relatives, and on that account it becomes necessary for them to sometimes provide their friends and relatives with situations. But owing to school-boys they are at every turn hindered in this matter. If a post falls vacant anywhere, native graduates of the University present themselves as candidates for it, and although, in not a few cases, the English officials disregard their petitions and entertain their own friends and relations, still, owing to such conduct, those officials have often to remain in an uneasy frame of mind.

"In whichever direction Mr. Rivers Thompson turns his eyes, he witnesses the high-handedness of school-boys. Owing to them European doctors in this country are not able to earn as much as they please. Calcutta is now full of native Assistant Surgeons, who were all of them school-boys. For these men the European barristers cannot earn anything. The number of B.L.'s is daily increasing in this country. Many, again, have now begun to proceed to England and to become barristers; and B.L.'s, L.L.'s and native barristers were all of them school-boys.

"The school-boys are not only causing annoyance in this way, but, as appears from a perusal of Mr. Edgar's report, they have begun to beat the police. Mr. Rivers Thompson has long performed public duties in this country, and he knows from his long experience of public business that natives fear the police more than they fear the King of the Dead. But school-boys have now become so fearless, that they readily assault the police.

"And not only do they assault the police, but they have also inspired it with terror. Mr. Edgar writes in his report that a boy caught a constable by the hair of his head from among hundreds of constables, threw him down on the ground, and begun to inflict blows on his sides. Mr. Edgar adds in his report that, on the occasion of the *Junamastami* festival at Dacca, when the Dacca boys assaulted the police, the District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, did not venture to go alone in the midst of the scuffle. He did not think it proper to go to suppress the scuffle accompanied merely by constables, Inspectors, and Sub-Inspectors of Police, and other men. He therefore went in company with five to seven Europeans of the place, besides constables, and Inspectors, and Sub-Inspectors of Police.

"The Lieutenant-Governor cannot help referring to another observation made by Mr. Edgar. When the Dacca students pelted the Negroes with brick-bats, the Superintendent of Police was seized with so much fear that he concealed himself behind a carriage. The police, which was feared by the people of this country as death, has now become uneasy from fear of school-boys. Since the police has become uneasy through fear of school-boys, what wonder that Magistrates should get confounded through fear? The Magistrates again are more feared than the Commissioners or even the Lieutenant-Governor by natives; consequently if Magistrates become uneasy through fear of school-boys, nobody will any longer consent to accept the office of Commissioner or Lieutenant-Governor in this country.

"Consequently, in that case British administration will be rendered an impossibility. For these various reasons it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor very necessary to put down school-boys. The Lieutenant-Governor there-

fore issues the following orders to the authorities of the Education Department :—

“(1.) Every boy, to whatever school or class in a school he may belong, should be exercised in the following catechism :—

“ Q.—Who is a police constable ?

“ A.—Our Empress of India.

“ Q.—Who is a police constable ?

“ A.—Our absolute master.

“ Q.—Who is a police constable ?

“ A.—Our Governor-General, our Lieutenant-Governor, &c.

“ Q.—What will you do when you see a police constable ?

“ A.—We shall prostrate ourselves before him as soon as we see him.

“ Q.—What will you do when the constables beat you ?

“ A.—We shall take hold of their feet and beg for pardon.

“(2.) The boys shall not only be taught in this way, but they should every day be given practical lessons by the teacher on this subject. Every day, for one hour, the pupils should be taken to some thana and there made to offer up this prayer to the constables:—‘ O absolute masters ! O Earthly Providence ! O Masters of India ! Be pleased with us.’

“(3.) If any boy, while receiving this course of instruction, commits any default, then the teacher shall inflict upon him ten stripes if he is not above ten years of age ; 15 stripes, if he is not above 15 years of age ; and 20 stripes if he is not above 24 years of age.

“ Boys have tender bodies, and may, if caned in this manner, fall sick. To prevent that result, therefore, the teachers shall, along with other instruction, every day inflict upon them according to their age stripes not exceeding ten in number.

“ If pupils thus undergo caning from their boyhood, the first good effect of this will be that they will conceive a fear of the police, and with a fear of the police they will conceive a fear of the Magistrate and the higher officials.

“ Another exceedingly beneficial consequence will follow from this. If any respectable person is now sent to jail, the authorities of the jail cannot cane him without fear. If persons belonging to respectable families are caned, they fall sick and often die. If, again, there is an increase in the number of deaths in jails, the authorities make a great agitation over the matter. But if men get accustomed to caning from their boyhood, the authorities of the jails will, in a manner, be able to fearlessly cane gentlemen prisoners.

“ To give effect to the foregoing orders, it will be necessary for the teachers to learn the art of caning. The authorities of the Education Department therefore should henceforth, at the time of appointing a teacher, among other things, examine him as to whether he is well up in caning. Those that are now employed as teachers shall be given 6-months’ time, at the expiration of which they shall be required to undergo an examination in this subject.”

78. The same paper observes that Lord Ripon has always expressed his intention to consult public opinion regarding legislative measures. He is for this purpose using means for giving increased publicity to Acts and Bills. If, therefore, the Ilbert Bill be passed in the form decided upon

by the Select Committee, and without waiting for an expression of native opinion, Lord Ripon will appear to be approving a line of policy which he has always condemned. True, the Ilbert Bill has been before the public for nearly a year; but natives have not yet, for reasons which must be well known to Lord Ripon, fully expressed their opinions on the measure. The Bill has undergone considerable modifications since it was introduced into the Council, and the form which it has now assumed is one which it is necessary for natives to protest against. Indeed, they have already begun to make protests. It therefore behoves Lord Ripon to put off the passing of the Bill for some time for the sake of the millions of natives of India.

79. The same paper contains a paragraph of which the following is a translation :—It is stated by the Calcutta

Mr. Thompson.

correspondent of the *Pioneer* that although Mr. Rivers Thompson is gradually recovering his health, his medical advisers still recommend a short visit to England. So Mr. Thompson will probably go for a short time to England as soon as the last Administration Report of Bengal is got ready. Mr. Thompson is far from a young man, while the task of governing Bengal is far from easy. Consequently, particular attention ought to be paid to the state of his health. The chief cause of our anxiety regarding him at present is that pious men are one by one leaving this world. Dayananda Saraswati was an ascetic, and many believed that by means of his asceticism he would be able to prolong his life; but Providence has taken him to heaven. Such a scholarly and pure-hearted devotee as Keshub Baboo should have enjoyed a long life. But even he has left this world prematurely. Mr. Rivers Thompson also is a saintly and pious man, and it is therefore but natural that fears respecting his life should arise in our breasts.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
Jan. 21st, 1884.

80. The same paper remarks, in another article, that it does not believe that, with a view to recruit his health,

Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson will really take leave and go to England. He is now having a good time of it in Bengal. The post of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was at no time one of arduous work; but now owing to the Jurisdiction Bill, Mr. Thompson has, in a manner, come to be looked upon as an idol by Anglo-Indians. Consequently Mr. Thompson will not leave his high post and go home if he can help it. Again, most likely the Anglo-Indians will not allow him to leave this country. If he goes on leave either Sir Stuart Bayley or Mr. Bernard will, in all probability, officiate for him. The appointment of the former, who is an important member of the India Council, for a short time as Lieutenant-Governor is likely to cause some inconvenience to Government. If Mr. Bernard be appointed, it will be difficult to say whether Anglo-Indians will be able under his administration to continue their career of high-handedness. In all probability therefore they will not allow Mr. Thompson to go to England. So completely have they now become the slaves of self-interest that, if to promote it, it becomes necessary to place Mr. Thompson in a position which might even endanger his life, they would not take that into account. But it behoves the pious Mr. Thompson to consider that he has now reached the latter part of his life. If his medical advisers have really recommended a trip to England, his illness must doubtless be such as should not be ignored. In these circumstances therefore it is his duty to earnestly obey the commands of Lord Jesus Christ and to worship his feet. But he has now fallen in such evil company, and into the hands of such designing men, that instead of obeying the commands of Jesus he now finds himself compelled to disobey them at every turn.

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81. The same paper supports the memorial about to be submitted to Government by the inhabitants of Jessore against the order of the local municipality regarding the construction of tiled huts in that place.

Thatched huts in Jessore.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

82. The same paper exhorts the authorities to forget their pride and self-interest for a while, and consider how British rule is likely to benefit in future.

Trial by jury.

The Editor can safely prophesy that if the jury system be extended in the case of Europeans and not in the case of natives, Anglo-Indians will not be able to freely pursue their schemes of self-interest, and there will be a diminution of peace in the British Empire. What political advancement has been made by natives is enough for present requirements. They will now go on raising their status in the political world. Short-sighted Europeans officials who pride themselves on their force of arms, and are blinded by self-interest, will not be able any longer to put them down by trampling them under foot. Any attempt on the part of short-sighted officials to put them down by force will only have the effect of weakening the former and strengthening the latter. That there has been an increase of political strength among natives is shown by the passing by Lord Lytton of the Vernacular Press Act. This measure was passed because Lord Lytton noticed with fear the political advancement which had been made by this country. Other illustrations of the truth of the foregoing remarks are afforded by the imprisonment of Baboo Surendro Nath Banerjee, and the fact that the authorities take every opportunity of committing oppression and injustice on natives. The Lieutenant-Governor's resolution again on the Dacca students furnishes proof of the singular weakness of the British administration. Natives are gaining in political strength in proportion as the British Government is exhibiting its weakness. The enactment by Lord Lytton of the Press Law was the first step that increased the political strength of the native population. The Anglo-Indians, as well as natives, perfectly know which party has come out victorious from the agitation over the Ilbert Bill. Europeans have now ceased to inspire fear or respect in the native mind. They know what feelings are produced in the minds of natives at the mention of the name of European. Natives do not think it proper to reveal the fact, not through fear of Europeans or of punishment at the hands of Government, but through fear lest by doing this they should be unwittingly doing any injury to Government, of which they are disinterested friends. They could have given expression to their feelings without transgressing the limits of law at the recent meeting at the Town Hall; they could have abused the Europeans and attacked Government as the Europeans had abused natives and attacked Government. They could have made inflammatory speeches. But they did none of those things. They want political strength, and not a mere gratification of low passions. They seek the good and not the subversion of the British Government. Such is the condition of this country at the present time. This is a fearful state of things. It is impossible to put down by force a people who have attained this condition. No ruler has ever been or ever will be able to do this. In these circumstances a statesman who possesses foresight will use means to prevent feelings of anxiety, fear, hatred and revenge from arising daily and almost hourly in the breasts of a subject population. But by granting the right of trial by jury to Europeans, Government has acted in an opposite manner. The evils apprehended would have been prevented if Government had granted the right of trial by jury to natives.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

83. The same paper remarks, in reference to the speech made by Mr. Reynolds on the Municipal Bill in the Bengal Legislative Council, that it appears from a perusal of the speech that, though the Bill in its present form is

The Municipal Bill.

one which may not in every part be approved of by the native community, yet it will not be necessary for them to object to any very considerable portion of it. The modifications made have really improved the measure. Owing to the Ilbert Bill the confidence of the people in the officials has diminished; but if the latter can now, by means of the Municipal and the Local Boards Acts, transfer the management of certain works to natives, that confidence will in some measure be restored.

84. The same paper contains an article headed "Mr. Thompson's speech." The writer, however, throughout

Mr. Thompson's speech.

the article confounds the speech made by Mr. Thomas with that of the Lieutenant-Governor on the Ilbert Bill. It is observed that a perusal of the speeches made on the Ilbert Bill in the Legislative Council, other than those of Lord Ripon and certain members, would seem to show that the British Government was not established in this country for the good of the people; that Providence has destroyed the national glory of the Indian people and made them over to England for the benefit of the English race; and that the paramount duty of the natives is to serve Englishmen and do everything that may contribute to their happiness. Whatever Anglo-Indians may say, no native of India desires at heart the downfall of the British Empire. The people of this country may occasionally, harassed by injustice and oppression and partiality on the part of the legislature, be led to desire the discontinuance of British rule and their deliverance from the hands of the English nation; but this desire is neither natural to them nor cherished permanently. What they desire is that British rule should continue in this country for a long time, though not for ever. But speeches like those made by Mr. Thompson, and the disrespect shown to God by Mr. Thompson and other officials, are likely to produce fear in the minds of natives who may think that the end of British rule is approaching. Mr. Thompson may boast as much as he pleases, but the people of this country are firmly convinced that no European nation will ever be able, by mere force of arms, to keep India long under subjection. They are convinced that the nation, which, puffed up with pride, will seek to govern India, will lose it. The sooner officials like Mr. Thompson are sent out of India the better for the British Empire.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
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85. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 21st January, contains an article headed "Oppression attending the collection of the road cess." The Editor does not

The Road Cess.

propose to consider whether or not the zemindar harasses the ryot in collecting from him the portion of the road cess for which he is liable, but endeavours to point out the oppression that attends the collection of the cess from the zemindars by Government. The following points, therefore, namely, (1) the valuation of land and the road cess assessments, (2) the system of collection, and (3) the Road Cess Committees are taken up for consideration. The rules laid down for the valuation of land are, in their practical operation, attended with oppression. All proprietors of land are required under a penalty to furnish within a specified period a return to the Collector showing the area and the profits of the land in their possession. If this return is not submitted in time, a notice is served upon the persons concerned requiring them to submit it. If the demand be not still complied with, a fine is imposed, which, if not readily paid, is realized by the enforcement of the provisions of Act VII of 1880. This is the beginning of oppression. The Collector and his deputies knowing perfectly well that their chances of success in life depend upon the pleasure of their superiors, who can be pleased only by increasing the Government revenue, seek by every means in their power to realize these fines. Coparceners in a joint undivided state, who live in different places, have often to suffer from the operation of the road cess. The notice is served only upon some one of them, while the

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rest are perfectly ignorant of what is going on. But for their faults the whole estate is sold by auction. This inconvenience could be removed by reforming the procedure governing the service of notices, and by keeping a sharp eye on the collectorate peons. The application of the certificate procedure is attended with considerable oppression. Government realizes the whole amount of the cess from a few co-sharers in an estate, leaving them to recover the amounts which they pay in excess from the other co-shares. This occasions great inconvenience. As regards the last point, the Road Cess Committees are now found to depend for successful work upon their engineers to an undue extent. If the engineer is a conscientious man the work is done well ; but when, as is found in most cases, the engineer is an old and inefficient European, enjoying his pension, the road cess funds are simply squandered.

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86. The same paper remarks that it is not always a density of population that produces difficulty of earning a livelihood. Belgium is a thickly populated

country, and yet there is no distress in that country. This is chiefly due to the remarkable advancement she has made in agriculture. India is not so thickly populated as Belgium, and yet there exists considerable distress here. It is strange to find that instead of seeking to improve Indian agriculture, Government only seeks to relieve the pressure on population by encouraging emigration. Belgium does not feel it necessary to encourage emigration, then why should India feel it? The present objectionable emigration policy of the Government cannot be supported. Indeed, the alleged grounds of this policy are not the grounds on which emigration is really encouraged. It is not merely to relieve distress that the population of India is being thinned by means of emigration. The English possess plantations and colonies in different parts of the world. Slaves formerly worked there, but now coolly-labour is all that is available. The population of India is being thinned for the benefit of the English nation. Political considerations have led to the adoption of a similar policy towards foreign colonists. The doing of good to others in this manner would not be easy in any other country except India. There are not in any other country such born coolies. The people of India are naturally patient and contented with a little ; they are not moved even if they witness a thousand faults in the administration, even if they bear a thousand ills. They do not therefore of their own accord go into exile, but have to be induced in various ways to leave their homes. They are so weak that wherever they go they are doomed to suffer oppression. Increase of emigration will be a reproach to British administration, inasmuch as people will say that natives of India go into voluntary exile because there is less oppression in all other countries than in India.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

87. The same paper directs the attention of the Agricultural Department to the necessity that has arisen of taking steps to preserve and improve the breed of the cow in this country. Owing to various causes, the cow has deteriorated. The Editor dwells upon the need of setting apart pasture lands and forming forest enclosures in every village.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

88. The same paper remarks that the modifications made in the Ilbert Bill by the Select Committee need not be discussed at length, inasmuch as they are not new, but have been made according to the terms of the *Concordat*. It is provided that when a European jury is not available, the case may be transferred by a Magistrate to the file of the Magistrate or the Sessions Judge of another district. This will cause serious administrative inconvenience, to remove which was the object of the

The Select Committee on the Ilbert Bill.

Ilbert Bill. It is strange to find that no provision is made for the transfer of cases by Sessions Judges in districts where a European jury is not available, and yet it is clear that in districts where there are no Europeans to form a jury, the inconvenience will be felt both in the Magistrate's and the Sessions' Court. The provision again that no case will be so transferred without the permission of the High Court will cause inconvenience. But what is the good of making these complaints? Government will not act contrary to the terms of the *Concordat*. Government ought to confer the right of trial by jury upon natives, which it has granted to Europeans. It is gratifying to observe that the Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali made certain important proposals in the Select Committee, which, if they had been accepted, would have really made natives gainers. The Editor then proceeds to observe that oppression will not cease until the Executive branch of the public service is completely separated from the Judicial branch, and the Magistrate who is the head of the police ceases to try criminal cases. Mr. Amir Ali made certain small proposals to check this evil. The Select Committee could not refute his arguments, but recommended his proposals for the consideration of Government, while expressing the opinion that the local Governments should be consulted regarding the proposed changes. It is strange that there is a talk of consulting the local Governments only when native interests are concerned. No necessity was felt of consulting the local Governments before entering into the *Concordat* with the European Defence Association. To gratify a false pride of the European community, and to remove a groundless apprehension, the system of trial by jury was all at once extended to all districts without there being any need of consulting the local Governments as to whether the change would cause any inconvenience or lead to any miscarriage of justice; but now when natives are concerned the proposal to remove a patent source of oppression calls forth wise moves of statesmanship.

89. The same paper thinks that it will be well to allow the public more time to consider the Amended Municipal Bill, inasmuch as the members of the Select

The Amended Municipal Bill.

Committee have not been able to present an unanimous report. The measure should not be passed in haste. The original Bill has been considerably improved by the modifications made in it; still the people are not satisfied with what has been done. The 21 excepted municipalities should be given equal rights with the others. The Act should clearly state that the elective system shall be everywhere introduced. Government should not reserve to itself the power of appointing Chairmen to certain municipalities. The reason why Government should have the right of appointing Chairmen to the 38 municipalities named in the Bill is not clear. The case of the Chunderkonah Municipality, and that of the Utterparah Municipality, are really anomalous. The exclusion of the Suburban Municipalities from the right of electing their Chairmen seems to be due to political considerations which have been brought into prominence by the Ilbert Bill.

90. The same paper thinks that Mr. Bernard would be a fit successor to Mr. Thompson in case the latter went on leave. The appointment of Sir Steuart Bayley,

Mr. Bernard.

who is a friend of the indigo-planters, would not be at all desirable. Mr. Bernard is abler than Sir Steuart Bayley, is the chief disciple of Sir George Campbell, and a supporter of a liberal policy.

91. The same paper says that the licensing of lodging-houses in places of pilgrimage, such as Gya, Pooree, &c., and in places through which the pilgrims pass, has resulted in considerable inconvenience and hardship. A petition has already been made to the Government of India in this connection, but in the

The Pooree Lodging-house Act.

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meantime certain alterations are to be made in the law which, when they come into operation, will cause increased inconvenience to pilgrims.

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92. The same paper observes that the recent meeting of the native community at the Town Hall to consider the Ilbert Bill was completely representative in its character.

Lord Ripon.

The opponents of Lord Ripon's policy did not attend the meeting. The Editor has no sympathy with those who bear an ill-will towards Lord Ripon, and blame him simply because he has been compelled to take a faulty step. The people are not at present prepared to lose Lord Ripon. Those, therefore, who may create an uproar and encourage the idea of His Excellency's retirement from this country will be regarded as its enemies.

SOM PRAKASH.
Jan. 21st, 1884.

93. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 21st January, condemns the Gya Lodging-house tax levied by Government. It renders pilgrimage to that holy shrine expensive.

The Gya Lodging-house tax.

By levying this tax Government is laying itself open to the charge of interfering with the religion of the people, which the Queen has promised not to do. The levy of a tax for performing religious ceremonies is not a becoming proceeding under the administration of Lord Ripon. Would such a thing be tolerated in a Christian church?

SOM PRAKASH.

94. The same paper remarks that most Englishmen are found to say that the British have conquered India for the good of her people. But the truth of this

The Ilbert Bill.

saying does not appear from either law or practice—nay, the contrary is found to be the case. The British character has many faults as well as virtues. If India slips from the hands of the British nation in consequence of their following a policy which dictates that this country should be governed for the benefit of her people, history will give that nation credit for liberality. It is certainly wise statesmanship to enlist the love and sympathy of the people by following a generous policy than by showing in practice that India exists only for the purpose of contributing to the happiness of Englishmen. The Editor proceeds to remark that the extension of the system of trial by jury will have the effect of making Europeans more high-handed than formerly.

SOM PRAKASH.

95. The same paper observes that no municipality will benefit by the appointment to it of an official Chairman.

The Municipal Bill.

The elective system should be everywhere introduced. A property qualification in the case of voters is not desirable, but persons who can read and write should be given the right of electing the Chairman.

SOM PRAKASH.

96. The same paper takes the authorities of the Hazaribagh district to task for not adopting prompt relief measures.

Distress in Hazaribagh.

There is considerable distress in that locality.

SOM PRAKASH.

97. The same paper dwells upon the poverty of the people of India.

Poverty of India.

The frequent recurrence of famines is the result of this. There exists considerable distress a little beyond the limits of Calcutta and neighbouring localities. The state of things in parts of the country where the permanent settlement of land does not obtain is worse. The condition of the people in the Government khas mehals is extremely miserable. This is of course due to the high rents which they have to pay to Government. Government knows this perfectly well, but cannot make up its mind to sacrifice its revenue. The Editor then refers to the army charges which are alleged to be extravagant, the large outlay on buildings for high officials, and the expenditure on the ecclesiastical establishment.

98. The *Dainik Vartá*, of the 21st January, says that the thunder-bolt has been hurled. What are the people to do? Are they to suffer like poor lambs, or are

The Ilbert Bill.

they to do that by which they will obtain either salvation or death? They will do what the Anglo-Indians have taught them. They must atone for the sin of singing praises to Lord Ripon.

DAINIK VARTA,
Jan. 21st, 1884.

99. The *Prabháti*, of the 21st January, says that the two measures which have occupied the attention of the public for the last year are the Ilbert Bill and Self-Government. But the people are dis-

The Ilbert Bill and Self-Government.

appointed in both. The Ilbert Bill controversy has been set at rest in a way pleasing to the Anglo-Indians. The Self-Government question is going to be settled according to the wishes of the official class in the mofussil. In other provinces the Self-Government Acts have been framed to a great extent according to the wishes of Lord Ripon. But in Bengal the case is quite the contrary.

PRABHATI,
Jan. 21st, 1884.

100. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 21st January, remarks that the civilians have to pass a very difficult test at the tender age of 19, and then they are

The promotion of civilians.

obliged to live in a foreign country, where in a short time they become rulers of districts, inhabited by millions of men. Under these circumstances their disposition becomes imperious, and they become unfit for holding the responsible offices of Governors of Provinces, Residents, and Secretaries to Government. So their promotion should be limited to the Commissionership, and proceed no further. To higher offices experienced men trained in the political school of England should be appointed. When civilians are promoted to these high posts, they do more harm than good, because they do not understand the liberal principles according to which the English people like to govern India. Mr. Thompson furnishes the example of a civilian Lieutenant-Governor. He has all the prejudices of a civilian although he has grown old. He thwarts the liberal policy of Lord Ripon, and his utterances regarding Self-Government and the Ilbert Bill are known to all. The Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal should be filled by men from England in the same way as Governorships of Madras and Bombay, and with the change of ministry at home new men should be appointed to all these Governorships.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Jan. 21st, 1884.

101. The same paper draws the attention of Government to the third resolution of the Town Hall meeting on the Ilbert Bill, asking for juries for native offenders in certain cases. The writer is

The Town Hall meeting on the Ilbert Bill.

of opinion that this privilege should be granted to the natives, otherwise there is no other way of abolishing race distinctions.

SAR SUDHANIDHI.

102. The *Prajábandhu*, of the 22nd January, observes that the English are a nation of shop-keepers. They have converted the courts of justice into shops.

The sale of justice.

By levying an exorbitant tax upon justice, the Government not only makes the suitors pay all the expenses of the civil and the criminal courts, but also to contribute about 10 lakhs of rupees annually towards other expenses of the Government.

PRAJABANDHU,
Jan. 22nd, 1884.

103. The same paper, in another article headed "Eternal warfare," exhorts the people of India to cry aloud against injustice, and to gird up their loins for a hard fight for their just rights and privilege. Is it

An exhortation to Indians to fight for their just rights.

possible, asks the paper, that the real grievances of the Indian people should remain unredressed during the just and righteous administration of Lord Ripon?

PRAJABANDHU.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
Jan. 23rd, 1884.

104. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 23rd January, regrets that Lord Ripon should displease 250 millions of men to please a very few Europeans.

But in this case Lord Ripon alone is not to blame. The passing of the Bill in its present shape will do no good. Some erroneously hold that the amendment is something, but the writer is of opinion that it is nothing.

DAINIK VARTA,
Jan. 23rd, 1884.

105. The *Dainik Vartā*, of the 23rd January, thinks that a glaring injustice has been done to the native community by the settlement made with the

Defence Association about the Ilbert Bill. It will not only conduce to the inconvenience of the natives, but Europeans in the mofussil will also be greatly inconvenienced. In case of an affray between a European and a native the native's trial will be soon over. But the European will have to be handed over to the Magistrate of another district if a jury cannot be empanelled in the district where he lives, and he will be obliged to go all the way to another district to take his trial.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Jan. 23rd, 1884.

106. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 23rd January, says that if the few European residents in India can get ten months' time to express their opinion on the

Ilbert Bill, cannot the 250 millions of natives obtain two months' time for the same purpose. The writer prays that the passing of the Bill may be postponed until it is duly published in the official Gazette. If Lord Ripon is anxious to pass the Bill on Friday, the 25th, provision for the trial of native offenders by jury should be inserted in it.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR.

107. The same paper, of the 24th January, complains that India is not yet in a position to forego a large revenue to try the experiment of free trade. Lord Ripon and Major Baring both assured the people that the introduction of the principles of free trade would be for the good of India. But the writer sees no good in this measure. He simply finds that so much revenue has been sacrificed.

ASSAM NEWS,
Dec. 24th, 1883.

108. The Tezapore correspondent of the *Assam News*, of the 24th December 1883, says that a few days after the oppression committed by the Akas, an

interpreter was sent up to the hills to treat with the tribe. He returned with the 12 men who had accompanied Lakhidhar Mouzahdar to the hills to collect exhibits, and had been detained there as prisoners. He could bring no information of the Mouzahdar nor of his companion, neither could the men returned say anything of the two. Some time after this some other interpreters brought a letter written by one of the two clerks who had been carried away prisoners, and signed by Chandi Raja, which stated that Lakhidhar Mouzahdar had died of illness, and that his other companion, together with the two Babus, were still alive, and that the Akas are likely to come to terms if Government relinquishes the piece of land formerly belonging to them, or pays an annual tribute of one lakh of rupees instead. The letter also proposed that four respectable men of Tezapore, to be named by the Akas, might be deputed to treat with them. The Chief Commissioner was at Balipara, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, when this letter came. It is needless to say how he took the proposals, but in order to save the three lives he sent Babu Horibilash to Dijumukh, some 17 or 18 miles from Balipara. There were six Rajas and 12 followers who met the gentleman at that place, but the *Midhi* or head Raja did not condescend to come down. On being asked, the Akas said that the Mouzahdar and his companion had been sent to the seat of the Miji Abor tribe, whence information had been received that the former had died. They also said that the Mouzahdar went to them, and said that Government had ordered that a Raja and a Rani of the Akas with a specimen of each of the things to be found in the Aka

country should have to be sent to Calcutta for the Exhibition. Formerly the British Government communicated with them through interpreters. Last time a Mouzahdar had been sent, and who knew that a *Saheb* would not come the next time. This sort of aggression, they feared, would place them on the same level with the ryots of the British Government. This apprehension, they said, had led them to detain the Mouzahdar, and to carry away the clerks for want of the forest officer, who shut their road down towards the plains and oppressed them in many other ways. They had detained the men for the purpose of drawing the attention of Government to their grievances; that this was their custom of bringing one's grievances to the notice of another. They promised to release the prisoners 12 days after this interview in case Government complied with their demand. Babu Horibilash accordingly informed the Chief Commissioner, who ordered the advance of the troops.

109. A correspondent writes from Goalpara to say that the establishment of a sub-divisional court in Sidli, and of postal communication between Dhubri and Bizni *via* Tamahat, have caused great gratification to the people of the place.

ASSAM NEWS.
Dec. 24th, 1884.

110. The same paper remarks that the school-houses of Rungjuli were in a tottering condition, but Mr. Metcalfe, the sub-divisional officer of Goalpara, has been kind enough to issue *parwana* to village members and dignitaries for the repairs of the houses.

ASSAM NEWS.

111. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 3rd January, in alluding to the unlawful sale of receipt stamps, noticed in our last report, expresses a hope that the Sub-Deputy Collector of Banki will attend to the matter.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Jan. 3rd, 1884.

112. Among those present at the recent large meeting of zemindars held in the Calcutta Town Hall, the same paper singles out Kumar Baikunthanath De, Babu Radharaman Das, Babu Rajnaryan Das, Babu Purusotom Das as representatives of Orissa zemindars. The Editor refers to the object of the grand meeting, which was to protest against the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and concludes with the following remarks:—"What we intend to say is that the very zemindars, who applied for an amendment of the existing rent law, are now praying for a withdrawal of the Tenancy Bill. This is all very strange."

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

113. The Editor of the same paper hears that a police force that had been sent to Nilgiri with the object of arresting a certain number of dacoits was also utilized in subduing a certain number of rebellious ryots. On this, the Editor remarks that the case of Kasinath Pati, the plaintiff, made the Raja Saheb a gainer.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

114. The Editor of the same paper makes the following observations on the loss of the rice crop:—"Want of rain in proper time, as also excessive rain when not required, spoiled the crop of the district. This is the case with many districts in Bengal. In Orissa, Balasore, Mohurbhunj, and Nilgiri will suffer most."

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

115. In an article headed "The Ilbert Bill and its final issues," the Editor of the same paper gives the terms of the *Concordat*, made with the Anglo-Indian Defence Association by the Government of India, and then makes the following remarks:—

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

"Surely the Ilbert Bill was introduced in a bad moment. When the Local Self-Government and the Rent Bills were pending, the introduction of another Bill, such as this, proved too much. Bills drawn up in haste

"generally undergo many modifications. We are therefore of opinion that there is no sufficient cause to justify us in refusing to accept the Bill as modified, especially as our refusal will be of no avail."

SAMVAD BAHIKA.
Jan. 3rd 1884.

116. The Editor of the same paper, in another article, expresses great dissatisfaction at the fact that the results of the Middle English, the Middle Vernacular and the Lower Vernacular Scholarship examinations have been published in the *Uriya Government Gazette*. He would prefer seeing them published in his own paper. He then goes on to compare the results of the current year with those of the past, and takes to task the examiner in Uriya, who, he remarks, put bad questions and thereby plucked many candidates.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

117. The Editor of the same paper devotes two columns of his paper to a careful description of the great International Exhibition held at Calcutta. The Exhibition.
He notices, with a feeling of delight, a tank, protected by glass-walls, where fishes found in different countries are exhibited.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

118. A correspondent of the same paper, who gives himself out as the officiating head pundit of the Remuna school, describes, in pathetic language, the condition of the poor people in that part of the Balasore district. The residents of many villages, such as Khasa-pidia, Bhalpusi, Sahajihat, Sindihah, Barashahi, &c., are crying for want of food. The word famine is in every one's mouth. The future looks gloomy; many are resorting for employment to the Coast Canal. Cholera is raging. Inoculation is practised by country experts. The writer then warns Government of the impending calamity, and predicts great loss of human life.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Jan. 5th, 1884.

119. The Editor of the *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 5th January, in alluding to the arrival of the Engineer-in-Chief in Orissa with the object of examining the proposed railway route between Cuttack and Benares, expresses a hope that the proposal will soon be carried out.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

120. Adverting to the use of receipt stamps, the same paper remarks that there are many people in the mofussil who are unable to say which documents require to be stamped, and which do not.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

121. In alluding to the terms of the *Concordat* made with the Anglo-Indian Defence Association by the Government of India, the same paper remarks that the chances of a miscarriage of justice will be increased if the proposed modifications are carried out. The paper is informed that the *Concordat* originated with the Financial Minister, Sir Auckland Colvin, of whom it sarcastically speaks—"A worthy successor indeed of Major Baring, the late Finance Minister."

UTKAL DIPIKA.

122. The same paper finds fault with the Officiating Joint-Inspector of Schools, who published the results of the Middle English, the Middle Vernacular, and the Lower Vernacular Scholarship examinations of 1883 in the *Urya Gazette*, instead of sending copies of the same to all the vernacular newspapers of Orissa, according to the custom hitherto followed in his office. Adverting to the sale of extra copies of papers containing the results in the Translator's office that were specially prepared at the request of the Inspector for the benefit of teachers and students, the Editor insinuates that the Government Translator and the Inspector had some common selfish object in view.

123. The same paper, referring to the statement of works of public utility, constructed in the year 1882, which was published in a recent issue of the *Calcutta*

Works of public utility.

Gazette, points out that an important work, namely, an embankment with a bridge, constructed near Daryapur, in pergunnah Soongra, in district Cuttack, by Shaik Kandru and Shaik Juman, residents of village Rasulpur, has been left out of account. The paper then goes on to find fault with police officers, who, it remarks, do not make careful enquiries about such works in the mofussil. The Editor hopes that these defects may be soon removed by a careful supervision.

UTKAL DIPKA.
Jan. 5th, 1884.

124. Adverting to the Dacca student's case, in which the sentence of the District Magistrate was upheld by the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, the

The Dacca student's case.

Editor of the same paper makes the following remarks:—

"From this, the manner in which justice is dispensed in the High Court will be seen. It is clear that the people are losing their confidence in that Court. In a recent case, which occurred at Calcutta, a European beat a constable most severely, but was fined Rs. 25 only, though the constable had bled most profusely. This, when contrasted with the case of a native school-boy of 21, who had simply pushed back a constable, and was therefore made to undergo rigorous imprisonment, clearly reveals the inconsistencies and differences which the readers will very well understand."

UTKAL DIPKA.

UTKAL DIPKA.

125. In an article headed "Government Khas Mehals," the Editor

Government khas mehals.

of the same paper points out the duties of Government as a landlord towards their tenants in the khas mehals. The Editor is glad to find that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has directed his attention to the subject of agricultural improvement in the khas mehal lands, and has founded a model farm in Nasrigunge under the superintendence of Mr. MacPherson.

UTKAL DIPKA.

126. The Editor of the *Utkal Darpan*, of the 6th January, in alluding to the meeting held in the Sowdapatana Agricultural College in the Madras Presidency on the 10th of December last, points out to

Establishment of agricultural schools in Bengal.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal the necessity that has arisen of establishing such schools and colleges in Bengal.

UTKAL DARPAN,
Jan. 6th, 1884.

127. The Editor of the same paper hears that the Punjab Government

Government printing.

have resolved to patronise private presses in that Province by giving them Government work to print, and suggests that the same policy should be adopted in Orissa.

UTKAL DARPAN.

128. In a long article, headed "Give Alms," the Editor of the same paper points out the evils of the system of almsgiving now in force in Orissa. He would

UTKAL DARPAN.

like to see some reform introduced in this direction in the shape of aiding those that are truly in need.

129. We cull the following from the news columns of the same paper:—

UTKAL DARPAN.

Miscellaneous.

(1) The price of rice in Balasore is rising rapidly; (2) the steamer service between Balasore and Chandbally having been discontinued, many could not proceed to Calcutta to see the Exhibition; (3) the conduct of the captain in charge of the steamer which used to ply between Balasore and Chandbally towards the passengers is very much complained of.

130. The Editor of the *Purusottam Patrika*, of the 7th January, is glad to notice that a monthly contribution of Rs. 20 from Government has been made

Miscellaneous.

to the local girls' school. He is also glad to notice favourably the performances of a newly organized dramatic party in Pooree, called the "Pooree Hindu Theatre."

PURUSOTTAM
PATRIKA,
Jan. 7th, 1884.

PURUSOTTAM
PATRIKA.
Jan. 7th, 1883.

131. The same paper announces that the local gentry of Pooree has appointed an agent whose duty it will be to collect donations and subscriptions from Rajas, zemindars, merchants, and other rich men in India, with the object of creating a fund for repairing the Temple of Juggernath.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE.
The 26th January 1884.

CONFIDENTIAL

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